THE UNIVERSITIES BOAT RACE, | Was so sound and courage so high as to run the

Herald Special Report of the Oxford and Cambridge Contest.

Light Blue Against Dark Blue on the Thames.

Induence and Effect of the Harvard-Oxford Struggle and International Competition at the Oar.

Different Styles of Rowing and the Results.

Public Excitement and a Brilliant Scene.

Names, Ages and Weights of the

"Snobbishness" of the Universities Men Toward the Public Press.

The Start, the Course, the Work and a Cambridge Victory.

65 a special correspondence from London we have the following extended and highly interesting mail report of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities beat race on the Thames. A very ample detail of this great English aquatic contest reached us by cable on the night of the 1st of April-the day of its occurrence-and was published in the HERALD the following morning. The account which we publish to-day is not the less attractive, however. It goes to confirm the editorial inference which we expressed at the moment, to the effect that the result of the late contest between the Harvards and Oxfords has served to place the British Universities oarsmen on their mettle in their effort to sustain that éclat for physical development and power which has been so universally accorded heretolore to the men who bear up "the flag which braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze."

The Marn of the Great Event-Active Preparstion and Popular Retrospect. LONDON, April 1, 1871.

This morning the great Oxford and Cambridge boat race, which has now come to be regarded as a regular feature of our national life and furnishes the occasion for our annual Cockney holiday as much as the Derby itself, was rowed on the usual Thames course, from Putney to Mortlake. This was the twenty-eighth contest since the match was instituted to 1829, and it resulted in a second consecutive victory for Cambridge. It must be allowed that the public interest in the match had begun of late

The nine successive victories of Oxford, from 1861 to 1839, had given an air of sameness to the results that was not only disheartening to cambridge, but led the outside world to believe that the issue in every case must be a foregone conclusion, and that an attempt to upset the aquatic pre-eminence of Oxford was absurd. The aspect of affairs was, however, completely changed by the arrival among us of whom Harvard sent over to do battle with the for-midable "dark blues." The result of the race be-tween these celebrated crews it is needless to recall; but the fact that it was successful in rekindling the expiring interest of the general public in our intertrue we shall perhaps, never again see such an ascemblage cathered on the banks of the Thames as that which roared fixelf hoarse-from perflous posthous on the boughs of trees, among the rushes at the water's edge, on the ratis and buttresses of riages and on horseback-as the American and Engtish carsmen shot past like lightning in that grand struggle for victory. We cannot look for even an upper waters of the Thames by an event at which two continents looked on with undisguised enthuslastn; but at all events the English people have been led by it to take much more interest than they durin few years ago in the annual encounters of their own college lads. One other event con-tributed to this result; last year Cambridge broke the spell of lil luck thuer which she had groaned for nine years and won the race. It is now seen that there is nothing in the conditions of the contest or in the circumstances of universities to give the one an undue advantage over the other, and that the best men physically and the best men at the oar must be successful.

Whatever view is entertained of the relative merits of the styles of rowing practised by the two and quick of Cambridge—it is seen that, given men of equal personal power and equal skill in handling their boat, the chances are almost as even as if both crows trained under the same coach and over the same reach and river.

THE CREWS were two of the strongest ever sent to Putney for their final preparation. It is probable that we never saw two sets of men heavier than these, and of one at least it may be said that in time, in swing, in style generally, it has never been surpassed since the race was instituted. A giance at the appended table will show the power of both crews, and particularly that

8. H. Woodnouse, University (bow). 169 jd
2-E. Giles, Christ Church. 167 jd
3-J. S. Enzer, Queen's. 186 jd
4-E. C. Mainn, Worcester. 183
5-J. Edwardes-Most, Baltiol. 176 jd
6-F. Payné, St. John's. 177 jd
7-J. McClintock-Bunbury, Brasenose. 162
R. Lesiey, Pemiorote (stroke). 194 jd
F. Hall, Corpus (coxswain). 168 jd
Of the Oxford lot all have won aquatic honors on

bow in the inter-university crew of 1969 and 1870, and was odd man for the four that opposed Har-vard. Baker took No. 3 in the crews of 1809 and 1810. Edwards Moss was No. 4 has season when Payne was No. 5, and Hall, the coxswain, steered the Oxford four that encountered the Harvard men, and oxiond four that encountered the Harvard men, and the boat of his university last year when it had to occumb to Cambridge. Of the "hight blues" most have won prizes on the Cam and elsewhere; but besides this, Speacer rowed at the same inwart in the inter-university contest of 1870. Lowe was No. 4 in the crew of 1869, and No. 5 in that of 1870. Phelps was at the same oar in the latter year, and Goffile, now stroke, occupied the after theart in the them.

The Taalning and the Erring.

Both grews went unit training on the home waters

THE TRAINING AND THE EXPTING.

Both crews wept into training on the home waters on the 25d of February and they reached Puiney Bout a fortnight ago for final "polish." The Oxford eight then jooked much more powerful that her opponents, and despite the fact that they rowed in far less excellent style and were generally raw and unfanished their physique created so favorable an impression and the prestige of their boat was so treat that they were at once made favorities, and vere erea a week ago in such demand that odds of his to four were ireely laid on their chance. Since however, the proceedings of both crews were post industriously "touted," and the Cambridge hen gave to much more satisfaction than did the ballota boat that the betting veered completely jound, until yesterday two to one was laid on the hight blugs," and during the week a very large mount of money was invested on them. The result astified the expectations of those whose judgment

THE UNIVERSITIES MEN SNOBESU AS EVER.

THE UNIVERSITIES MEN SNOBESU AS EVER.

The crews and their mediors have always affected to be perfectly indifferent to the public interest in their race, and have even threatened on several occasions to withdraw it to some sweet, sequestered spot, where it could be seen only by their personal friends. They have besides affected a horror of the presence of the press, and have never falled to attempt the conting down of the privileges of that body. On the occasion of the Harvard-Uxford contest and of the inter university race of last year the newspapers, with the sanction of the Thames Conservancy, got up a steamer of their own to follow the boats, an arrangement which gave almost universal satisfaction, because, while it gave necessary facilities to a hard working and extremely usoful class of public servants, it did not interiere with the progress of the race and certainly fid not endanger the lives or limbs of the lives. This year the crews stole a march upon us, fir, proceeding to the Conservancy, they induced those gentlemen to restrict the number of steamers to liree—two for their own friends, and one for the umpire and Prince of Weles, the latter of whom they besought to layor them with his presence. The press, not to be outdone, also sent a deputation to the Conservancy to assert their rights, and were met in a friendly spirit, but, a promise having been given, could obtain no redress, except in so far as the orews were ordered to find accommodation in their own steamer for thirty representatives of the newspapers, which very gradingly, and with many exceptions of smobbishness, they were compelled to do. The Harvard gentlemen will remember that when his were need they were not allogether treated as gentlemen; but they may be assured that they are not alone in having ground of compelaint on that score. When they know that Lenson, the President of the Oxford University Boat Club, asked, sneeringly, why the reporters could not run along the tow path—four miles or so, do

with what we have to put up. Burns was right, after all, in speaking of British college lads:—

They gang in stirks, and come out asses.

Good-tempered people readily pardon practical fokes winch are perpetrated on the 1st of April, but even with this excuse in their favor Job himself would bave found dimcuity in preserving his temper on finding that the crews had fixed the race for an heur which entailed the necessity of those who wished to see it of getting up—comparatively speaking—in the model of the night. Something must have gone very wrong with the moon this month, for even the most learned in these matters appeared uterly mabbe to make up their minds as to the time at which the state of the tide would rener it possible for the men to row under the usual conditions. To the initiated it seemed clear that if the tables of thing a water at London Bridge? were worth the space site was easy enough to settle—say within half an hour or so—the time at which the would not be appers it was easy enough to settle—say within half an hour or so—the time at which it would not be advisable for the men to get into their boats at Putney. But we were told first that they would start at cleven, then at half-past mine, then at a quarter past nine, and finally at nine, until one became lost in a sea of speculation as to whether it would not be advisable to abandon the enterprise altocether, or, if tent on it, to encamp among the rusabes of the "upper waters" for the might. The only definite information we could obtain was to the effect that it had ocen arranged that the three bods—rivo for the infents of the crews and the press, the third for the umpire—should start from London Pringe at eight of lock, and should be and comparison the could colain was to the effect that it had ocen acranged that the three bods—and finit

predilections.

These, however, were worn by almost everybody, but the couviction appeared to be so general that Cambridge would add another to its list of victories that the light blue was in a predominance unknown on any former occasion. The post below the bridge was soon filled with craft of all sorts, from the "ewidectors" steamer—that in former years used to run an indian muck up the river, to the great danger of everybody on or about them, and frequently to interference with the progress of the race—down to the timest shallops, that appeared har ily capable of outliving a voyage from London bridge to the bradge to the upper reaches of our great river. None of these wore, however, privileged to follow the crews, and their unlineky passenders had to wait of the state of the control of the

would take that a column of the Morrany Post to enumerate.

THE RACE.

It was just ten o'clock when we saw the first signs of the preparations for commencing the race. At that hour, away up at the boathouse of the London Rowing Cinb, there was a stir in the crowd which lined the water, and, directly afterwards the Cambridge men were seen in their beautiful outrigger, one of J. H. Clasper's masterpieces, and soon paddied gently down to the starting place. The party on board Citizen U, as in duty bound, set up a hearty cheer for the representatives of their university, but soon the cheer was lost in a hum of dismay when the Oxford boat was described proceeding to its usual place at the north side, fortune having again tavored the "dark blue" in the toss for the

choice of position. It was still so bitterly fold that the Cambridge men wore their blue inokets as some protection from the biting wind; but, in spite of all atmospheric disadvantage, both orews looked remarkably at their ease, and rested on their cars with a calainess which was creditable to their contage. Both looked in spiencid condition, but Cambridge pleased the connoisseurs by far the most, for in several cases their opponents presented a "lumpy" appearance, which rendered their backers somewhat uncomfortable.

somewhat uncomfortable.

The usual preliminaries over, the two boats were brought up parallel with each other, Oxford lying to the north or Middleaex shore, at a sufficient distance from the other to allow of the fullest play of the oars. D rectly behind them was the little boat of the starter, Mr. Searle, and in rear of that again were the three privileged steamers, in the order already named. The Cambridge men now stowly drew of their blue jackets, presenting themselves now in the ordinary white "singlet" of boating costume, their opponents watching them as if impatient to be off.

At length averathms

their opponents watching them as if impatient to be off.

At length everything was ready, and as Mr. Scarle, having given the preparatory questions and received no response, uttered the word "Go" there came a great roar from the steamers and the banks which proclaimed the common centre of the University race of 1871. Both boats got away upon a footing of simest perfect equality, but the "Cantabs" appeared to start with more regularity than the "dark blues." They were rowling about the same number of strokes to the minute-linity-eight. They kept nearly abreast of each other after the first one huutred yaids—during which, if there was any havantage on either side, Oxford had it—until they breasted Simmonds, where the light blues began to draw slightly in front, and at the boathouses and creek were a quarter of a longth to the front. The rowing of the Oxford men did not improve as they went on: for now their time and swing fell off uninstakably, especially at the point where, on the other hand, the Cantabs were going with a regularity almost like that of a mischine. mistakably, especially at the point where, on the other hand, the Cantaby were going with a regularity almost like that of a machine.

Approaching the Dung wharf the distance between the boats was increased, but, suid tremendous shouting. Nesbit spurted and got his men up to fairty-nine and forty before they reached the Crab Tree. Here Goldie had contrived to draw his boat clear, and Gordon steering as admirably as the carsmen were pulling, the "dark blue" was edged out. Matters looked still more unfavorable for the latter at the soap works, where they appeared to be rowing still more wildly than before, and as their opponents, on the other half length was added to the Cambridge lead. Suddenly as they approached Hammersmith bridge, the elements appeared to smile favorable on their efforts, for the first blink of sunshine now burst forth from the leaden sky, and encouraged by its bright and warm rays, as well as by the cheers of the crowd on the pathways and girders of the bridge, they shot it along two lengths in fromt of the powerful "dark blues." Leslie, however, again essayed to make up the lost ground and quickened the stroke to thirty-nine, which was maintained to the Doves, where a slight contrary wind that made the water still more thanks, however, being the case with the Oxonions who teathered higher and several times caught the backwater. Want of condition was now beginning to toil sadly on the Oxford men, whom, however, Leslie kept up to their work with splendid courage, admirably aided by Woodhouse and Edwards' men who were by far the most prominent performers in this boas, and who backed him in getting up the stroke to forty and forty-one as they breasted Chiswick Eyot in twelve minutes and lifteen seconds.

At the top of the Eyot the Cantabas were still two and a half lengths ahead, the coxswain steering a splendid course and the crew giving their opponents the wash especially from the bow side. The light blues also about this time began to necelerate their pace, but evidently without any of that d

themselves that was apparent in most of the Oxonlogs,

At the bathing place these tried a spurt among the rustics and got up to within three-quarters of a length of the leaders, but it was not kept up, though, Cambridge now ceasing a little, the distance between them was not increased. As they came near Earnes' bridge Hull found that he had more than enough of the leaders' backwater, and, making free use of his left, came out of the path directly in rear of his opponents, which no had hitherto kept, and took the centre of the stream, shooting the bridge nearly three lengths in rear.

One last attempt to save the race was made at Wilcox's, where Lesite got his men up to forry-one, but it was as futtle as the others, for they were now evidently completely "pumped out" and rowed very wildly.

wildly.

At length the light blue passed the winning post two lengths shead in twenty-three minutes three seconds from the start.

They showed no signs of exhaustion, but it was otherwise with their opponents, some of whom could not have gone on much longer. It was the old, old story of condition against weight—a story that has but one denounent. It Cambridge can send as powerful a crew, as well trained, next year and Oxford meets her with eight men as heavy and as lacking in condition as those of to-day the "light blue" will score another victory with equal case.

TAKING CARE OF THE ORPHANS.

Yesterday afternoon the Orphan Asylum Society of New York celebrated its sixty-fifth anniversary in Steinway Hall, which, notwithstanding the rain, was well filled. The children, to their cleanly attire and cheery appearance, looked well and happy and entertained their visitors with hymns and songs, sweetly sung by thom. The annual reports which were read show that on April 1, 1870, there were 158 children in the institution and that 59 were received during the year ending April 1, 1871. But during the same period there were discharged 28 and sent to the Juvenile Asylum 2, leaving 187 now remain-ing. The cost of clothing, maintaining and educat-ing these little ones, of whom 92 are boys and 65 girls, was \$31,771 58. The general fund of the soci-

ing these little ones, of whom 22 are boys and 65 girls, was \$31.71 58. The general ram of the society, from which \$16,65 were transferred for the support of the institution, amounts to \$19,628. The health of the children is excellent. There has not been a death in the asylum since August, 1569, and hos a case of sickness during the year past.

This society proposes the immediate erection of a new building, for which structure and the pleasant site on which it is to be located at Hastings, fands have been secured, by the sale of a large portion of the grounds surrounding the present asylum. The moneys received do not make the institution (as seems to be the prevailing impression) independent of their patrons and yearly subscribers; on the contrary, the many repairs needed to render the house now occupied institute for two or three years longer, or until the completion of the new edifice, added to the maintenance and clothing of all these children, require a large amount yearly. Mr. J. B. Trover has donated annually for the past five years the sum of \$550, to be applied especially for the support of soldiers' orphaus. Five little boys were selected as the objects of his bounty, and, as he has paid his last donation this year, these little fellows have been made regular members of the institution. Yesterday the children went through a programme of dialoquer, recitations, geographical, arithmetical and murical exercises with great credit. The Rev. Dr. Potter addressed the friends present upon the cleatms of the orphan upon their care.

A Young Married Woman Hongs Herself In Her Bedroom.

A case of sad and deliberate suicide was made

known to Coroner Jones, of Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, in regard to which he immediately instituted an inquest. Mrs. Mary Seaman, the suicide, was twenty-seven years of age, the mother of two interesting children, and lived with her family at 223 DeKelb avenue, Brooklyn. Between nine and 223 Dekelb avenue, Brooklyn. Between nine and ten o'clock yesterday morning she went up stairs to the attle, and, fastening the end of a clothesine round one of the beams, dropped the other end through a ventilator into her bedroom. Underneath this she placed a large table, on which she had evidently stood while fastening the noose she had made around her neck, and then, kicking the table from under her feet, she succeeded in hanging herself most effectually. As she had been suffering lately from fits of despondency, which materially at times impaired her reason, her absence from the family was noticed, and search being made for her she was found as above described. The family physician was immediately summoned, but as life was extinct when the body was discovered his services were of no avail.

PHILLIPS ON UNIVERSAL ANNESTY.

We protest most earnestly and emphatically against the movement in Congress for universal amnesty. It is another step in a fatal direction. It is one more outgrowth of that coward and blunder-

is one more outgrowth of that coward and blundering anxiety for party success which has poisoned the whole reconstruction policy. If successful it surrenders all the beneats of Northern victory but one. With the single exception of the amancipation of the negro it would have been better to have let the South leave the Union. We have blundered and played traitors till the olood and treasure, with that one exception, are all wested.

It is natural har. Beceher should advocate such a measure. He supported Andy Johnson and belongs to his retinue. But what ever moved the wise pen of Harper's Weekly or a statesman like Butler to approve it passes our comprehension. Wacever supports it helps to dig the grave of the republican party and possibly of the Union itself. Fear is a poor composition. The party which takes no advice but his touches its downfait. Who can respect a power that offers pardon before it has shown that it can subdue? Punish at least one murderer before you pardon the rest by wholesale.

Punish at least one murders rest by wholesale.
We hope the President will veto the bill if it ever reaches him, and thus set his pen do as much to save the Union as his sword ever did.
WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL BOOK CINCERN INVESTIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Please correct your report relative to the Methodist investigation and say that there is no "chief" accountant, but a committee of three, with equal powers. Yours, &cc.

NEW YORK, April 13, 1871, THE FIGHT ON THE FRONTIER.

Au Arizonian's Explanation of the Collision.

United States and Mexican Troops Usually Cooperate Against the Indians-An Extraordinary State of Affairs at Fort Goodwin-How the Apaches Are Fed and Permitted to Rob and Murder-Happy Hunting Grounds in Chihushua.

A gentleman who spent a number of years in Sonors, Arizona and New Mexico, and who lately urned to this city, called at the Herand office vesterday morning to explain the cause of the Indian massacre in Chihuahua and the subsequent disastrous collision between the Mexican and United States troops. He made the following statement of facts, which will be read with interest:—

THE APACHE INDIANS are the most cruel and bloodthirsty of all the tribes and civilize him, but an Apacho can never be anything but what he is. The citizens of Arizona, Sonora, New Mexico and Chihuanda regard the Apaches as common enemies and kill them whenever and wherever they can. They are, how-ever, friendly with other Indians. It has always been the custom for United States troops when in pursuit of these wretches to follow them into Mexican territory whenever such a course was rendered necessary, and Mexican troops in chase of thieving and murdering bands of Apaches were allowed to come into our territory, the citizens co-operating

A VIOLATION OF TERRITORY
by the local authorities or the people for the troops to cross over the border in pursuit of the savages. If the Apaches, mounted on fleet horses, could raid through Arizona, and then, after committing depredations, fly to the protection of the Mexican authorities in Chibushus unpursued beyond the boundary line, the territory would have to be evacuated by

tine, the territory would have to be evacuated by the citizens; and, in the same way, if the Mexican troops were not permitted to follow the Apaches over the Frontier, very few of them would suffer for their crimes. Up to this time the United States and Mexican soldiers have always co-operated against the savages. In 1869

A SEVERE BATTLE

was fought between a large bod of Indians and Mexican and American troops at a place flity miles south of Fort Bowle, in Sonora. There were about two hundred Mexicans, two companies of the First United States cavalry and one company of infantry, all under the command of Capiain and Brevet Colonel Barnard, emaged in the fight. The Apaches had rather the best of it, having held their position. I mention it as a case in point to show that the military of both nations make common cause against the enemy. Everywhere in the Southern Territories soldiers and citizens, American and Mexican, unite against the Apaches.

Unfortunately for the peace of Arizona Territory and for Chilmalina in 1855 a reservation was established for the Apaches at Fort Goodwin, Arizona. From a thousand to fifteen hundred savages were collected there. I have mysolf seen as many as twelve hundred in the fort. Matters went on pretty well for a short time and

Then The Devilter Commences.

collected there. I have myself seen as many as twelve hundred in the fort. Matters went on pretty well for a short tims and

THEN THE DEVILTAY COMMENCED.

Secure in their base of supplies the savages left the fort in parties from time to time, first providing themselves with passes from the commanding officer of the post, and riding out, assembled at an appointed rendezvous, from whence they raided on peaceful settlements and murdered and robbed as they pleased. When their leave of absence was up they reported for rations. In 1866 Colonel Dunkelberger, of the First cavalry, trailed a body of Indians who had stolen cattle 250 mile; and, to his great astonishment, was met within fifty miles of Fort Goodwin by the savages he was after, who produced passes and demanded the protection of his troops; and he had to protect them, the passes and 'protectedion' being signed by the commandant of the fort, Colonel Guido Chapun. Some of the stolen cattle were found with them just killed, and more on the hoof in the mountains near by; yet the savages had to be protected by the troops. Now,

ANOTHER INCIDENT.

In 1870 Apache Indians, furnished with passes from Fort Goodwin, murdered Lieutenant Israels, an oilleer of the volunteer sarytice, and a Mr. Keanedy. Mr. Israels was stripped and his heart cut out; he was scalped and otherwise horribly mutilated. Then the wretches land the body across a fire and built another fire on the top of it. When the news reached Colonel Bunkelberger he sent Lieutenant Cushing and a detachment of the First cavalry in pursuit of the murderers. The chass was a lively one mutil within about forty miles of Fort Goodwin, where forty of the Savages were killed. They then scattered in every direction, a large proportion of them feeting into the fort. They are very canning rascals. When out from the post, raiding, they never return the same way, and unless hotly prissed are never caught entering it except in small squads. Too excent of the robberles committed by these devits may be interred from the lac

the one sweep. An attempt was made to follow their, of course, but, as usual, it failed of success. General Crittenden with a body of treops was out after them for twenty-three days and returned without having even got within sight of the Apaches or the cattle.

WHY THE MILITARY PROTECT THE APACHES.

Now, of course, the surviety of the military at Fort Goodwin to protect these savages requires expanation. It can be quickly given. There are, say 1,200 Indians on the reservation and about—the fort, fed and clothed by the officers of the government. Uncle Sem pays a high price for the support of the cutthroats; out do you think that they are well fed? You should be at a frontier post for a while. Corn is with at Fort Goodwin seven cents per pound, in gold, and other articles of food are proportionately dear. Now, I know for a fact—I have seen with my own eyes—that those Indians on the reservation have been fed with busks and musty corn that cavairy horses retuse to eat; with rotten ment, entrails of animals, and I remember an instance where a party of starving Apaches were given food in the shape of an unborn ealf taken from a sanghtered cow. It will be readily seen that when the government provides good food and plenty of it for the Indians, and they receive only husks and only.

Somebody hust be Making Money.

You can put your own construction upon it, and perhaps account for the anxiety of the military and thorities to protect the Apaches from the vengeance of the Mexicans. There are people in authority in Fort Goodwin who would return to the States in Horizon and only.

Then there are a party of the military are so anxious to protect the savages. There are a number of good looking squaws at Fort Goodwin. The officers of the garrison are either unmarried or have their wives in the States. I make no statements that I cannot substantiate.

I think that the Mexican troops did quite right in chasing up the savages, and that the United Stares troops were entirely in the wing. They should have helped to kill the devi

DISTURBING HARMONY.

An Irate Irlshman Foreibly Objects to "I'be Watch on the Rhine"-He Beate a Tattoe en a Trombere and a Flagcolet. "Music hath charms," it is said, but not always.

Yesterday afternoon a band of itinerant Teutonic nusicians were perambutating Second avenue, discoursing sweet music for small considerations. when they happened to stop in front of a butcher shop, near Twenty-jourth street, and commenced to play that air now almost as well known as "Shoo, Fly," "The Watch on the Rhine." "Shoo, Fig." "The Watch on the Rhine." Inside the store was Francis Cowan, a gentleman from the south of Ireland. He waited patiently through four bars of the tune, when, whisher his French sympathies were aroused or he thought it was a nulsance that should be abated, he jumped suddenly upon the floor and grasping a huge club in his fist rushed apon the men of harmony. He twirled his weapon around his head as it he was threshing wheat with a fail and rained down upon the big trombone and the clarionet fearful blows, causing compound fractures in both instruments and dislocating all the joints. The flageoldt man and the French horn man and bass drum man ran away. The other two blood their ground till an officer came up and arrested Cowan. When brought before Judge Scott, at Essex Market, he looked as happy as if he had beaten the Prassac army and carried the war into Germany.

"Joodge." he said, "don't bleeve a wurld thim

beaten the Prussian army and carried the war into Germany.

"Joodge," he said, "don't bleeve a wurld thim chaps are telling ye; they would lie a hole through a stone wall, any of thim."

"Pil hear facir complaint," said the Judge.
Cowan—Well, do; but ye look like a man of sinse, and ye would'nt be mindhin their clattherin.

Michael Grubert showed his instrument damaged, as did also William Wagney, and Francis Cowan was committed under \$301, ball to keep the peace of th

NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. Charles Lanier, treasurer of the Fund for the Relief of the Suffering Population of France, reports the total amount received by the Chamber of Com-merce Committee, \$114,849; by Produce Exchange Committee, \$15,905. Grand total, \$123,004.

At a meeting of the officers of the Sixth New York Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, held at the Sturtovant House on last evening, resolutions laudatory to the memory of Surgeon Lawrence McKay, who died at his residence in Rochester on Tuesday, 4th inst., were passed.

The senior classes of the School of the Collegiate Dutch church, 160 West Twenty-minth street, were examined on Tuesday evening in the higher parents and friends assembled. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Chambers and by Mr. Menry Snyder, of the Board of Trustees, General George W. Palmer has sent a letter to Mr.

William A. Darling, his successor in the Appraiser's office at this port, stating that owing to the demoralization existing in the department consequent upon the late change of the Onlei Appraiser, he is unwilling longer to be responsible for its conduct, and asks that Mr. Darling take charge of it at his earliest Early yesterday afternoon William Wilson, a man

twenty-four years of age, who lived at 325 East Twenty-ninth street, shot himself in the left breast and died soon afterwards from the effects of the wound. Deceased nad been sick for a long time, and the intense pain he suffered doubtiess prompted him to take his own life. Coroner Herrmann was notified to hold an inquest on the body. The Commissioners of Emigration make the fol-

lowing semi-monthly statement:-Number of alien passengers arrived to April 6, 17,690; number of alien passengers arrived since to April 13, 2,280—total, 19,987. To same dute in 1870, 27,633. Balance in bank January 1, \$1,392; aggregate receipts to April 13, \$183,263—total assets, \$124,555. Disbursements to date, \$133,253. Balance with City Chamberlain, \$1,302. Coroner Young was notified last evening that a man named Robert Elundell was found dead on his

bed at the Belmont Hotel, in Fulton street. On examing the contents of the deceased's clothing it was evident that his name was as given, and that he resided in Brooklyn. Coroner Young gave an order for the removal of the body to the Mergue, where an inquest will be held and the body retained for identification. One of the largest meetings ever held in the Sixth ward was held on Wednesday evening last at Mon-

roe Hall, under the auspices of the Sixth Ward William M. Tweed Association. Addresses were made by Judges Curtis and Kivlin and District Attorney Fellows, and resolutions were adopted endorsing the past record of Senator Tweed, thanking him for his charitable glits to the poor and piedging the association to re-elect the "Boss" to the position he now holds. Winifred Murphy, an Irish woman, fifty-three

years of age, yesterday afternoon, while hanging out clothes from the fourth story window of out clothes from the fourth story window of pre-mises 142 Cherry street, lost her balance and fell to the payement, injuring herself fatally. She was removed to the Seventh precinct police station, where death speeding ensued. The remains were removed to the late residence of deceased, where Coroner Herrmann will hold an inquest. Mrs. Murphy was the mother of one of the Seventh precinct officers.

The Magnus Gross Literary and Social Association , of the city of New York, held its regular semimonthly meeting last evening, April 13, at Germania Hall, No. 200 Third avenue, the President, Mr. Gerson N. Herrmann, in the chair, assisted by Dr. John T. Nagle, Charles W. Krüger, secretaries, and Otis H. Coop, treasurer. Brief addresses were made by Nicholas Müller, Jacob Subacher, H. Stemmerman, Josian Carpenter, Dr. David Brikes, J. Landesman, Fred. Rollwagen, Dr. R. J. O'Sullivan, Jacob A. Well. Several new members were added to the roll, among whom was Mr. Michael Norton.

The obsequies of Commodore Channesy, who has past sixteen years, took place yesterday at St. Mark's church, Tenth street, near Second avenue. Mark's church, Tenth sirect, near Second avenue. The remains were brought over to this city at half-past two P. M., escorted by a body of 120 marines, preceded by their band, marching with musted draws and arms reversed. On arriving at the collin taken into the church. The regular funeral ervice was then read by Dr. Pylanes, rector, assisted by Dr. Ferry. At the conclusion of the service the remains were conveyed to the vault of the church. The pall-parers were Commodore Ellison, Commodore Earle, Chief Engineer Wood, Pay Director Barry, Fay Inspector Cunningham, Captain Ransom.

The Broadway Market was formally opened on Wednesday night. The building is composed of brick and stone, and is of the Roman style of architecture. It covers eight lots of ground, is 200 feet by 100, and 23 feet high. There are within the building 500 lights. The stand fronts are made of ash and chestnat, with tables of marble. There are theirly-five butchers' stands, fitted up with gal-vanized fron rails and hooks and improved fee boxes connected with each stand. On the rear of building there is a continuous line of skylights, feet long, and in the centre of the market a he some fountain, sarmounted by a suntight bur Stands will ocsold at an average from \$250 to 8 with a lease for five years. A large number of it have been already taken, and it is expected new market will attract the majority of the up to trade.

The fifty-fifth auniversary of the Female Auxilliary Bible Society was held at the Bible House at noon yesterday, at which the Rev. Dr. Holdieth, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, presided, and opened the meeting with prayer. After some brief remarks the secretary, Rev. Dr. T. Balston Smith, read the annual report. Mrs. Wurts, who recently died in Europe, and who was for more than fifteen years recording secretary of the society, bequeathed to its funds the sum of \$3,050. The treasurer's report showed that there had been collected during the year \$9,054; paid to Bible readers \$9,029, and for Bibles \$450. The balance from last year was \$4,210. Addresses were made by Rev. Charles Longacre, Rev. Mr. Adams and Rev. S. H. Tyng; after which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Mrs. James Brown, first directress; Mrs. Gouverneur M. Wikkins, second directress; mrs. Gouverneur M. Wikkins, become directress and directress; mrs. Gouverneur M. Wikkins, become directress and directress; mrs. Gouverneur M. Wikkins, become directress and directress Methodist Episcopal Church, presided, and opened

The large hall of Cooper Institute was densely crowded last evening, the occasion being the lecture by Mr. T. W. Marsnell on "Liberty and the Catholic by Mr. T. W. Marsnell on "Interty and the Catholic Church." The Very Rev. Dr. Starrs presided, and on the platform also was a large number of Catholic priests, among them being Rev. Father Quinn, Rev. Dr. Mediyna, Rev. Dr. Byrne, &c. The lecturer having given some explanation of civil liberty proceeded in eloquent terms; dodine liberty, then going into the question of liberty in the Catholic Church and following this up by a scathing expession of the se-called liberty begotten of the reformation. In conclusion, he pointed to the recent proclamation relative to the infallibility of the Pope, holding that this was the culminating point of that liberty in the Church which, while it gives the Pope supreme power to command, gives the Catholic world the right to obey. Mr. Marshall was repeatedly applauded during the lecture. The proceeds are to go to the Poor Boys' Lodking House, under care of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

JEFFERSON.

Commemoration of His Birthday-A Picasan Dinner, Good Speeches and Exuberant Enthusinsm.
At Jefferson Hall, at the corner of Charles and

Hudson streets, the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence, was commemorated last evening by a pleasant banquet. There were about half a bundred guests and the occasion was marked with a great deal of hearty and genuine democratic enthusiasm. The hall in which the revels were held enjoys the distinction of having been the headquarters of the west side democracy forty years ago; and, though it passed into less honorable hands for some time, it was rededicated last night, with suitable ceremonies, to the uses of the unterrified.

Mr. David M. Earl, having been introduced, with a few appropriate remarks, by Mr. G. W. Moron, aliaded to the historic character of the banqueting chamber, and at once invited the guests to fall to. The dinner, which was of Jeffersonian excellence, attracted considerable attention, and was enlivened by the reading of letters and telegrams of apology from Governor Hoffman, S. B. Cox, Richard O'Goyman, Erastus Frooks and other gentlemen.

The toast of Thomas Jefferson—"one of the few immortal names that were not born to die"—was responded to by Mr. A. J. Bequier in an eloquent address.

The toasts of the Governor of the State and the Major were drunk with all the honors. The next regular toast, "American Soveregatty," was acknowledged by Mr. J. W. Gerard, Jr.

Several other addresses were made, and the mosting broke up at a late hour, amid great enthusiasm. and genuine democratio enthusiasm. The hall in

The conclusion of the dedication service of the new louse of worship of the Hunter's Point Baptist chorch will be held on Friday afternoon and evening, on which occasion the Rev. J. D. Fulton. D. D. of Boston, will preach.

BLOCK-MPKAIG HOMICIDE

A Tragedy Enacted in Maryland.

> Trial of H. C. Bleck for Shooting the Seducer of His Eistor-Full Account of the Deed-Social Standing of the Hom cide and His Victim-The Town Ablase With Exci ement-Seenes in the Court-Adjournment

PREDERIOR CITY, Md., April 11, 1871. The quietude of this beautiful and retired city has been for the past day or two greatly distarbed by influx of strangers, who were drawn bitner by the near approach of the trial of Harrison Grawford Block for the murder of Colonel W. W. McKelg, of before occupied the attention of the courts of the State of Maryland, and rarely has such a one been before the judicial tribunals of any State. The case of Daniel McFarland, tried for the murder of Richardson, in New York, does not eclipse this one

in interest or importance.

Both parties are of the most prominent and influential fam'lles in the State; both were universally respected where known, and some of the finest legal taient in the country is engaged both to prosecute and defend. The facts of the killing, as published in the HERALD at the time the deed was committed may be with profit recounted here.

THE MURDER. On Monday, the 17th day of last October, at an early hour in the morning, as Colonel McKaig was going to his place of business, he was met on Battimore street, the principal thoroughfare of the city of Cumber-land, by Mr. Block and shot dead; five shots were discharged at him, three of watch took effect. After McKaig feil Block ran over to where he lay and anding him dead withdrew, exclaiming to those who had gathered around, "I have killed this man, who ruined my sister, and have a charge for any one who does not justify the act," a declaration which reveals the alleged cause for which he had committed the deed. He then went immediately and gave himself into the custody of the Sheriff and was commit-ted to jail, where he has since been.

At the October term of this court, which was then sitting, the Grand Jury found a bill of indictment against him, but owing to illness of his sister the case was continued to the January term. At that term it was called and the trial proceeded with so far as to draw 2 jury, when the prosecution moved a change of venue to this city, which was granted.

THE VICTIM, Colonel W. W. McKalg, Jr., was the son of Hon. W. W. McKaig, and the nephew of Hon. Thomas J. Mc-Kaig, both of whom are well known as among the most prominent, wealthy and influential citizens of the State of Maryland. He was, when killed, nearly thirty years of uge. He was largely engaged in manufacturing at Cumberland, and enjoyed to such a degree the esteem and confidence of the community that all the business houses in the place wo

nity that all the business houses in the place were closed on the day of his funeral and draped in mourning.

The accused, and of a series of the content of

pontical and social fire.

OPENING OF THE COURT.

At ten minutes to ten o'clock the balliff of the court commanded silence, and a moment after the judges appeared and took their seats. The court is composed of three judges—one Chief Justice and two Associates, Hon. W. P. Maulsby, of this city, is the Chief Justice, and Hon. W. Neris Bowle, of Carroll, the adjoining county, and Hon. John A. Lynch, of this county, are the Associates. All are recognized as gentlemen of fine legal attainments, and men who have for years been classed among the leading legal minds of the State. A moment after the Judges had become scated the prisoner came in with the Sheriff and attended by his father. He was neatly dressed in a full suit of dark clothes, and looked none the worse for the six months' confinement he had undergone. After he became seated several friends came forward and shook hands with him. At precisely ten cyclock the counsel on both sides came in and took their respective positions, and the array of legal taken most formidable that has been gathered for a similar purpose anywhere in this country for a long time. For the prosecution are Hon. Isaac D. Jones, Altorney General for the State of Maryland; Hon. Milton whitney, of Baltimore; recognized as one of the most noted criminal lawyers in the country. Mr. Francis Brengle, State Attorney, of Frederick county, and Mr. Semmes, Attorney for Allegheny county, where the deed was committed.

For the defence appears Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, whose reputation as an advocate and lawyer is second to no man's in this country; Mr. Andrew K. Syester, Hagerstown, Md., whose Rue attamments in all the departments of the law, especially upon the criminal side, are well known; Mr. Frederick J. Nelson, of this place, a lawyer of Indiana, whose reputation as an advocate and lawyer is second to no man's in this country; Mr. Andrew K. Syester, Hagerstown, Md., whose Rue attamments in all the departments of the law, especially upon the criminal side, are well known; Mr. Frederick J. At ten minutes to ten orders.

seated Judge Manispi asked it the counsel were ready for trial. Mir. Brengle, State Attorney, replies that the State were, and Mr. Nelson signified the readiness of the defence.

At ten minutes after ten o'clock the Judge ordered the Clerk to call the jury. Each man was called, and after being sworn the usual questions as to whether he had formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner or whether he had any conscientions scrupies as to capital punishment or not were propounded and responded to by each. After each had answered the Clerk commanded the Juros to "look upon the prisoner at the bar." As each turned his eyes toward the spot where young Block was seated, financed on cilher side by his counsel, they were met by the piercing black eyes of the prisoner with a steady and scarching gaze, as if trying to divine the thoughts that were passing in their minds in relation to the all-absorbing topic in his own.

First one was called and rejected by the defence; then another for having formed an opinion, and a third was accepted and sworn in, and so on until the regular panel of twenty-four was exhausted. Out of the twenty-four nine had been accepted and sworn as jurors, three discharged for having formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, four because of sickness and right had been challenged by the defence. The Attorney General then asked that the Court draw from the box the names necessary to complete the panel, instead of directing the Sheriff to summon talesmon, as usual. The Court so ordered and the necessary names were drawn, when the court, at two P. M., adjourned until to-morrow morning at mine O'clock, to enable the Sheriff to summon the increase, all classes are discussing the promote result of the trial, and the town is filled with strangers. The evening trains brought a large larges of spectators and a special train was rin to this point for the accommodation of the people. The proprietors asking for rooms, and man, rooms have been engaged for parties

ANOTHER RAILROAD CEATH.

Yestero morning the seven o'clock express train on the Southside Ratiroad fan over and killed a man named August Rust. He was an inmate of the Queen's County Poor House, and in company with a fellow lodger was walking along the track with a fellow lodger was walking along the trace from Baldwinsville to Freeport. He was about half way across the bridge when he observed the train approaching. His companion jumped into the water below, but he being hearly sixty joars of age was mable to help himself. He was shockingly crushed, had his skull fractured and one leg broken. An inquest was held by Coroner Smith and a verdict of death from care sames on his own part rendered. The railroud coronany was exciterated from all blame.